STANDARD OIL TRUST **COME TO JUDGMENT**

GIGANTIC STRUGGLE WHICH HAS BEEN BEGUN AGAINST THE GREATEST OF ALL COMBINES.

THE FIRST GUN FIRED IN KANSAS

Government Orders an Investigation Which Will Lay Bare the Methods of the Oil Octopus---John D. Rockefeller and the Part He Plays in the Game-In Fifty Years He Has Become the World's Greatest Potentate.

The Government to Use Its Probe.

vestigation of the business of the

business will be conducted, Mr. Rocke-

Monnett Deals Standard a Blow.

Unless it is a case of clouds without | ments are coming to the aid of plucky rain, and storm without wind, and cy- Kansas. clone without any twister, the tempest which is gathering about the great Standard Oil octopus is going to give that many tentacled trust something of congress in ordering the department else to do in the near future besides of commerce and labor to begin incrushing out competition, forcing up the price of oil, sucking in the profits, eclaring the regular quarterly dividend of 15 per cent, to its greedy stockholders.

A good many people are beginning to in the trust jam, which is damand financial streams of the counand destroying the individthat if the dynamite of equitable law, and perfect publicity, can be touched off, under this key log, so as to compel it to yield to a reasonable adjustment and just control, all the other trust logs will float harmlessly down the stream of the national life, and the danger of unlawful combination will be of how Frank S. Monnett, the attor-

But however that may be, certain it Standard to abandon its trust form is that a war cloud of ominous propor- of organization, leave the state and the Standard Oil company's sky. It New Jersey corporation. began to gather in Kansas, that home of the cyclone, and has spread until the Indian territory through the prairie states of Illinois, Iowa and Indiana to the capital city on the Potomac, the ominous mutterings of the coming storm have been heard. Had the affairs of the monopoly in 1897, the Standard only had to deal with the with the Hepburn committee Consituation in Kansas it would have gress tackled it in 1888 with been the merest child's play, the most Bacon committee, and again in 1890

sisted the Standard in driving an independent refiner out of the business and in the same way conspired to make the producers completely dependent upon the Standard's pipe line. These acts are alleged to have taken place while Secretary Paul Morton was in charge of the Atchison's traffic.

When the lower house of congress ordered unanimously the investigation of the Standard, it had a marked effect upon the stock of the company, a decline of 20 points being noted in a few days. The stock has been held at times to realize a multiplied return on 6.50 and, it dropped to 6.30, with an uneasy feeling prevailing.

It certainly looks as though the Standard Oil ship had drifted upon troublous waters, and that all the oil his iron ore properties. During the deof its thousands of storage tanks throughout the world would not be sufficient to quiet the rising waves which may yet wash over its decks and bring disaster.

We speak of the Standard Oil company and we think of the man who is the brains and sinew, yes, and money, too, of the gigantic corporation-John D. Rockefeller, who began 50 years ago with nothing and to-day counts his wealth in the hundreds of millions. He is by all odds the richest man in the world. How did he get within his grasp all this wealth? What of The most important of all developthe man and what of his methods? ments in this fight has been the action

In discussing Rockefeller and his millions in a recent issue of the New York World, Earl Mayo declares that Standard Oil company, and as an evi- nothing in the career of this man has been accidental except the place of his dence of the thoroughness with which the work will be done, the note of birth, which occurred at Richland, N. Y., President Roosevelt to Mr. James R. in 1839, and about which presumably he Garfield may be quoted. It is terse, and had nothing to say. The means by think that the Standard is the key log | businesslike: "Act vigorously on the | which he rose to wealth was the comresolution at once." And if the way bination of an idea with an opportunity. ming up the commercial, industrial in which Mr. Garfield's department Oil happened to be the opportunity, but has handled the beef trust investiga- if the marvelous richness of the oil fields tion, and brought matters and condi- never had been discovered the idea ual rights of the common people, and tions before the interstate commerce would have been applied to some other commission, which promise ill for the business and Rockefeller still would beef trust, is any indication of the have been one of the country's richest spirit and thoroughness with which men-

the investigation of the Standard Oil We think of trusts as a development of the last ten or twenty years, but feller may well begin to fidget in Ms Rockefeller long before this, yea, 20 chair and recall unpleasant memories | years prior, grasped the idea and blazed the way for the other trusts that have ney general of Ohio, forced the followed in the train of the Standard. The control of industry, elimination of competition, community of interest, regtions is arising upon the horizon of take refuge in its present form of a uladon of output, consolidation under a single control, all were a part of his plan. He led the Standard Oil to its This will not be the first time the present eminence over a rocky road from Texas to New York and from Standard has been investigated. Three which has since become smooth by much times the trust has been up before legtraveling. What was exceptional and islative commissions and has once unheard of then has become ordinary been taken before the courts. The and matter of fact.

legislature of New York delved into Mr. Rockefeller does believe in the industrial system which he represents and which he has done so much to furthe ther. His commercial creed is founded upon the theory of the survival of the

"We are better able to run your business than you are. We will pay you a fair price for it and will conduct it ourselves, but we will provide for you by paying you a salary to manage it (or to do whatever work you are best fitted for), and you will thus have a certainty to depend upon instead of the uncertainty and the possibility of losing your entire business which exists under the competitive system. Therefore, you will be better off than before. We will be better off because we can make more money on a smaller margin of profit if we handle all the business The public will be better off because, through the economies of management on a large scale, it can secure its necessities at a lower or at least at a more regular price than before.

"The fact that we make big fortunes for ourselves by this process is not unjust, for we have demonstrated that we are more capable than the rest of you by getting control of the business. reward, but we feel it our duty to help you by applying a part of our wealth to objects that will be for the public

This is the argument that John D Rockefeller used in conversation with his friends at the very time when he was securing control of the oil refining business and which he has repeated since. It is expressed more baldly here and with more self-assurance, but this is what it amounts to. In an industrial community ordered by Rockefeller the shrewdest intellects would control-and as a corrollary it would follow that their control would be for the general good. As has been expressed in happy phrase it is a system of benevolent industrial feudalism Standard Oil Interests \$250,000,000.

While anything like an exact computation of John D. Rockefeller's wealth is impossible, there is obtainable some data that give interesting glimpses of its staggering total. Some seven or eight years ago one of the Standard Oil leaders, in speaking of the fortunes of some of the men most prominently identified with that company, was quoted as expressing the opinion that John D. Rockefeller's share of this great aggregation of wealth was then \$150,000,000 and that his income from it was from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

This statement had reference course only to that part of Mr. Rockefeller's wealth derived from his oil interests or represented by his holdings in the Standard Oil company and the nu merous subsidiary companies engaged in the distribution of oil or in the utilization of its many by-products. It was made, too, before the great increase in prices which in the past half dozen years has added probably one-third to the market value of these holdings. At a con-

servative estimate, therefore, this branch of Mr. Rockefeller's fortune, including the increase yielded by his income during the intervening period, mission where they will be willing to for conspiracy as defined in section must represent not less than \$250. 000,000.

It is pretty well authenticated, how ever, that for the past decade Mr. Rocke feller's yearly income has been steadi-1,500,000 acres of oil lands in Indian ning of the period to a point at least two-thirds greater than that at the present time, and that, during the preceding ten years, it grew from \$10,000.000

Lives the Simple, Frugal Life. Mr. Rockefeller and his family are modest in habit and expenditure. They are perhaps the most notable devotees of the simple life among our multimillionaires. If we assume that \$2,000;from the different states: "We are the investigation of Standard Oil 000 were expended every year in living D. Rockefeller's investments of this sort and in charity, it will be seen that the natural growth of this income without

vast sum has not been allowed to ac-Two important items of John D Rockefeller's fortune are frequently cumulate in vaults and strong boxes. Practically every dollar of it has been overlooked in making computations of invested where it has earned other dol- his wealth. These are his holdings of lars. Many of them, directed by the real estate and mortgages and of government and municipal bonds. Both are keen trading instinct of their owner, so vast that if we undertook to follow have multiplied themselves threefold out the threads that lead to them they within the past dozen years. One of the would take us to every part of the Unitadvantages of aggregated wealth is that ed States and across the Atlantic. it enables its possessor in times of While Mr. Rockefeller's real estate panic or depression to purchase valuable properties cheaply and by the simple

holdings would amount to probably \$10,000,000, such investment does not prove a very attractive venture for the astute financier. He prefers to let the other fellow own the real estate and he hold the mortgage. The city of Cleveland is an example of this. He owns valuable property there-Forest Hillsand his Tarrytown (N. Y.) estate is truly baronial in its magnificent proportions, but these are nothing in comparison to his mortgage holdings. In Cleveland he holds a \$100,000 mortgage on the principal hotel, a mortgage for great lakes. When the era of high a like amount on a large wholesale business, and banking and street railway holdings which would bring the total to \$15,000,000 in the Ohio city alone. feller sold out. The \$25,000,000 which

But Cleveland is not the only city in the United States that is doing a good part of its business on John D. Rockefeller's money and paying him well for the privilege. New York, Chicago, Pittsburg and Buffalo are cases in point.

Will Be World's First Billionaire. Of Mr. Rockefeller's holdings in gov

\$50,000,000 YEARLY. \$ 12000,000 YEARLY # 4,000,000 YEARLY \$ 3,650,000 YR \$ 2,225,000 YR # 2,000,000 YR



BAREFOOTED BOY-CLERK-THE WORLD'S GREATEST POTENTATE

company.

process of holding them until better

Three-Fold Profit in Iron.

Mr. Rockefeller has done this in many

instances. A notable case was that of

pression of 1893 he bought, cheaply for

cash, the ore lands of Lake Superior and

the Minnesota ranges. He improved the

mining equipment, built great docks and

invested in huge ore carriers on the

prices came along on the prosperity

wave of 1900 and the Unfted States Steel

corporation was organized Mr. Rocke-

Mr. Rockefeller has in one form or an-

other of steel holdings may be said to

represent almost entirely profits on his

investment of a dozen years ago. It is

understood that in addition to his inter-

ests in the United States Steel corpora-

tion, however, he has very large holdings in the Lackawanna Steel company,

the investment.

Very much the same story as his into millions.

Other industrial companies in which he is largely concerned are the Ameri-Therefore we are entitled to a greater can Linseed Oil company, two of the big express companies, the sugar trust and tively as the tobacco trust.

Not a Railway Man, But-John D. Rockefeller is not known as a railway man. While there are Vansystems, there is no combination of Nevertheless Mr. Rockefeller is the largest individual holder of railroad securities in the country. He is heavily interested in the Gould roads-Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Texas & Pacific and Wabash-and it is through his backing and assistance that George Gould has been able to fight his way successfully against the powerful combination of railway interests in bringing his lines eastward toward the Atlantic seaboard. But in addition to this he is a heavy holder of the stocks and bonds, more particularly the bonds, of almost every one of the big eastern lines, as well as of Northern Securities and of half a dozen of the big roads running out of Chicago. Probably not less than \$50,000,000 of his wealth is invested in railways. And it should be borne in mind that practically all these holdings were bought when their market rating was much less than it is to-day.

The solidity and power that come from the backing of unlimited millions are valuable assets for a bank or trust company. A number of the most important of these institutions in New York and other cities have prospered through the magic of connection with the Rockefeller name. Certain of these, like the National City and Hanover banks, of New York, the First national of Chicago and the two largest banks in Cleveland, are known as Rockefeller institu-

The Country's Richest Banker.

These are by no means the measure of Mr. Rockefeller's banking interests. A well-informed Wall street financier showed me a list recently of 50 banks and trust companies, all of which are reputed to be more or less under the Rockefeller influence. If John D. Rockefeller had nothing but his bank holdings he would be known as the counfortune equaled by few in the United States.

Oil, steel, railroads, banks and trust companies have not been equal to the task of providing occupation sufficient for all the fast-multiplying Rockefeller millions. Within the past ten years especially a great many of them have gone into a particularly lucrative form of investment-city lighting and traction companies. Whether \$10,000,000 or \$25,000,000 more nearly represents John in and about New York it is impossible to say, but the amount is likely to be near the latter figure, while he has other large sums similarly invested in New

If one were to construct a table show

s folle	ows:		
355		*******	
			\$5.00
			50,00
875			5,000.00
885			100,000,0
890			200,000,00
900			400,000,00
905			550,000,00
		Greatest P	otentate.

view, however, Mr. Rockefeller is easily the world's greatest potentate. The czar of Russia enjoys an annual income of about \$12,000,000; Emperor William, as king of Prussia, receives a little less than \$4,000,000; the emperor of Austria-Hungary, \$3.875.000; King Edward, \$2,-225,000, and the king of Spain, \$2,000,000 In the expressive phrase of Wall street King John, as emperor of oil, king of steel, banking and railroads, and prince of several lesser dominions could buy and sell them all. If he had to earn his present wealth at the rate of two dollars a day, which many of his employes receive, it would take him something more than 80,000 years to accomplish the task, or considerably longer than we have any record of in human history. It is not merely the number of John D. Rockefeller's millions, astounding as is their total, that is most impressive. It is the power which they convey. By reason of his try's richest banker and would have a ability to reward and punish, to make and unmake values, to bestow riches or ruin, he is almost absolute master not only of those enterprises in which he holds a major monetary interest, but in att those to which he cares to turn his attention in any way. The enterprises in which he holds investments aggregate a capitalization of over \$5,000,-000,000. Though he owns outright but

Some persons are so dry that you might soak them in a joke for a month and it would not go through their skin

KEEPING CLOVES CLEAN.

The Well-Dressed Woman Is Very Particular About the Care of These Easily Soiled Articles.

If she finds a stain on her glove, she cleans it immediately with benzine, not putting it away for the stain to become set and immovable. Gloves should never be rolled nor folded, as either treatment makes them look crumpled

and unattractive. Gloves can be saved in many little ways and their term of usefulness prolonged. The handle of a chatelaine bag will wear a glove white, so it should be carried on the wrist, and the tidy girl uses her handkerchief to save her gloves, particularly when boarding a car, carrying an umbrella or drinking a glass of soda or hot chocolate at the drug store.

In large cities dyers will clean gloves in 24 hours for ten cents a pair. The tidy girl in the small town is often compelled to clean her own gloves. Here are several methods worth tryng:

To clean gloves the first thing necessary is to buy the best grade of gasoline and have a soft toothbrush and a covered ironing board. Now pour some of the gasoline into a bowl and then yet the gloves thoroughly. You can either put them on, leaning your hand on the covered board, or if they do not fit you, place them on the board. Then take the toothbrush, dip it in the gasoline and rub the gloves until clean, rubbing them with a piece of fiannel or bath towel until dry; after which hang them in the sun or in a window where the wind blows; in this way some of the odor will be removed.

A white glove should never be worn more than once without cleaning. If it is cleaned promptly after each wearing it can be used indefinitely, as the spots do not become set.

The tidy girl always washes her own silk and lace gloves in summer and takes particular pride in her washable white kids. These gloves are both practical and economical, and may be worn for a considerable length of time with careful handling in their laundering. If care is not exercised, however, they will shrink and thicken up so as to become quite useless. They should be washed on the hands, in tepid water, and afterward rinsed in several clear tepid waters while still on the To clean gloves the first thing neces-

be washed on the hands, in tepid water, and afterward rinsed in several clear tepid waters while still on the hand. Do not pass the soap through the kands, but always use sudded water. A drop or two of ammonia in the second and last rinsing waters will present the second and last rinsing waters will present the second reacting with the St. Louis election bill. There are good prospects for this police bill passing the senate.

Among the bills passed by the senate weight. vent the gloves from becoming yellow. These washable gloves should be allowed to dry on the hands; if removed while only partly dry they will stretch out of shape.-Washington Star.

MOURNING FASHIONS.

What to Wear and What Not to Wear During Period of Casting Aside of Gay Apparel.

Young women in mourning do not wear bonnets. Simple toques and turbans, and even wide bats, are perfectly good form. Crape veils are worn for deepest mourning, but net bordered with crape are less expensive and generally more becoming. The face veil, which is always worn, is of plain Brussels net, crape bordered. No other face veil is admissable on any terms.

In this country widows do not wear

In this country widows do not wear In this country widows do not wear caps. They are undeniably pretty and piquant, but the meaning is rather obvious. Caps put one in mind of the wigs of old-fashioned Jewesses, blackened teeth of the Japanese and sootpainted faces of certain Indian women. All of these are badges of immolationsigns that the wearer has retired from the world. American widows do not the world. American widows do not Taking into account all these widespread interests, it is not difficult to figure out that John D. Rockefeller is

> The proper fur to wear with deep mourning is Persian, astrakhan or any of the dead black furs. Sealskin is sometimes worn, nor does it look at all out of

WORTH KNOWING

If you wash black stockings in a warm lather of soap and water-no soda-and add a little vinegar to the rinsing water, they will keep a good color until worn out.

Ink spots on mahogany may be removed by touching with a feather dipped in oil of vitriol diluted with twice its quantity of water. The spot should be well and quickly rubbed.

A good way to clean zinc is to dip a piece of cotton in kerosene and to rub the article to be cleaned with it unto all dirt is removed; well rinse with hot water afterward and dry with a clean cloth When the painted woods of the in-

terior of the house are soiled or spotted get a plate of very good whiting. It will cost only a few cents. Dip a piece of flannel into warm water, squeeze nearly dry and dip it into the whiting then rub the paint with the whiting and all the dirt and grease will disappear and the paint will look like new. no matter how delicate.—Good Literature.

Fruit and Nut Salad.

Mix half a pint of whipped cream with two yolks of eggs, add the fuice of one lemon, a half teaspoonful of salt and a half teaspoonful of sugar. Pour over the salad. Mix together in a bowl half a cupful of pecan nuts boiled in salted water for ten minutes, a half pint of finely cut apples, the same quantity of finely sliced oranges and half a cupful of chopped celery. Open a head of lettuce and remove the heart. Mix half of the dressing with the fruit, nuts and celery and fill the center of the salad. Pour over the remaining dressing and decorate with slices of oranges, apples and pecan

Bring Home Oriental Valets.

"A peculiar fact that has received little mention," said a clerk in one of the leading hotels, "is that it is getting more and more the custom of those who have resided for any time in the orient to bring at least one native servant home with them. Every steamship now has at least two or three of these servants, and it is getting to be a problem for us to dispose of them when their employers come here. Japs are the most common although we have now and then a Filipino valet in the train of an army oficer."-San Francisco Chronicle.

43D GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

of the Legislative Proceedings at the Capitol of the Com-

monwealth. Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 28.—Senator Dickinson's bill repealing the special jury law outside of St. Louis and Kansas City was passed with only one dissenting yote by the senate.

vote by the senite.

Among other bills passed were: For a new annuity table in the settlement of life estates; Clark's juvenile court bill for Kansas Clirk's juvenile court bill for Kansas Clirk's juvenile court bill for Kansas Clirk's juvenile and cases may be downton in the state supreme court, even though the fees be not paid, Warnall's two bills to aid in securing the prompt delivery of freight; the bill providing for an increase in the force of the careuit attorney's office in St. Louis, and armending the militia law so that sens of veterans may parade.

By a vote of 18 to 5 the bill to prohibit pool selling in Milssouri was pussed in the house.

The stock yards bill, in the shape of a

pool selling in Milssouri was passed in the nouse.

The stock yards bill, in the shape of a committee substitute for two house bills, which had been introduced on the subject, was passed. Also the bill to provide for a beard of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the several states of the United States, and one providing that the supreme court and court of appeals shall advance for a speedy hearing on their respective dockets causes involving matters or questions of public historiest. The house, in committee of the whole, considered the appropriations, and the various amounts were decided upon. The bill making appropriations for the state university and other educational institutions, but its consideration was not concluded.

By Dickinson: To provide for jointure of defendants in damage suits against

common carriers.

Sy McDavid: To empower cities of 30,000 to regulate prices of heating plants. Among the bills defeated in the senate were the following: By Young: To creat office of county pd. prvisor of roads.

To establish a state By Dickinson: 'board of dentistry. Lard of dentistry.

Among the bills read a third time and passed by the house were the following:
By Ossenfort, of St. Lenis; To allow trustees named in deeds of trust to join in partial deeds of release.
By Connor, of Buchanan: To divide Buchanan county into road districts, and to dect overseers at annual school elections. By Silver, of Cole. To probability appears

of a state board of control was n special order for Tuesday. 7th, at it Among the bills passed by the were the following:

Among the bills passed by the house were the following:

To provide for the change of boundaries of city, town and village school districts; to provide that a divorced woman shall be incompetent to testify to any admission or conversation of her former husband, whether made to herself or to third person; to change the time of holding court in Hickory county; to provide for the revival of judgments before justices of the peace; to increase the salary of the physician at the Missouri pentientary from \$1,39 to \$2,000 a year; to provide an additional penalty on foreign corporations for failing to comply with the laws of this state; to provide a special punishment for stealing or mutiating milk cans; to provide that no incorporated bank or trust company organized under the laws of this state shall ensage in the banking business in cities of 100,000 population or over, with a capital of less than \$10,000; to provide for the approval of reports of sales by administrators at the same time of court the sale is made; to make the briling of a voter at a primary election a misdemean.

sale is made; to make the origing of a voter at a primary election a misdemean-cr.

Both houses adjourned till Monday, 6th, Jefferson City, Mo., March 6.—The following were among the bills passed by the senate to-day: Providing that circuit judges shall receive \$100 in lieu of traveling expenses; to perfect the law relating to state board of dentistry; to reorganize the national guard of Missouri; to previde for the publication and authentication of constitutional amendments; to create a state veterinary board. The bill to compel nearest relatives to support poor dependants was defeated.

The house passed the appropriation bills for the state educational institutions and the emergency appropriations for the general assembly; also the senate bill prohibiting the sale of cocaine except on prescription, and the senate bill to pay all prison guards and turnkeys \$55 a month. The bill is now ready for the \$60 vernor's signature.

Five hundred additional copies of Walmsley's game and fish bill were ordered printed by the house.

The bill is now ready for the signature of the governor. It is the most exhaustive law for the protection of game, fish and birds that has ever been enacted in Missouri.

Dr. Tubbs, the author of the anti-tipping bill, has been doing some missionary work among the members, with the result that he has many of them favorably impressed with the merits of his pet measure. The doctor says the real object of his bill is to compel restaurant proprietors to pay their waiters living wages.

Gov. Folk vetoed the util concerning chattel mertgages introduced in the house by Gillespie, of Boone, and signed one, in almost identical language, introduced by Senator Walker, of Boone. He said he liked good laws, but one of a kind was sufficient.

There has been much complaint by sen-sters and members of the house that bills which originated in one branch of the legislature are not receiving proper con-sideration from the other branch.

Gov. Folk thinks that no better use could be made of the unexpended balance of the World's fair appropriation amounting to \$195,974.3; than to provide its use in the erection of a new suprems court building, of which there is such manifest need.

Representative Chitwood of Madison county and Representative Lamar of Callaway look so much alike that one is almost tempted to ask them as the late Senator Vest asked of the Slamese twins, "Boys, are you brothers?"

From present indications the general as-sembly will adjourn on March 20, this date having been tentatively agreed up-on by a number of republican and dem-ocratic leaders of both branches of the

coming, Father Abraham, 100,000 so the sound of Kansas' first strong.

see their \$410,000 refinery a sink hole

state and the independent producers

there brought to a state of sub-

terms, and if reports are to be credited

Rockefeller's terms are never generous

except to the interests of Rockefeller

himself. He is never satisfied, it is

said, unless he can buy at ruinously low prices and sell at figures which territory granted to the Standard for tell the story of a fair (?) profit of several hundred per cent. Kansas Fires the First Gun. Kansas seems to be always doing things which other states are afraid there was little hope of finding oil. to do, or never think of doing, and she has fired the first gun in this tremendous war, and, as Lincoln's call to arms in /'61 was met by the cry

amusing diversion, to have in time | with the industrial commission. But crushed all opposition and forced the the most severe shaking up it has repeople and the state into submission. ceived in its history was that given it by Monnett, and though it was a bit-John D. Rockefeller has been laughter pill for the Standard to swallow. ing up his sleeve and serenely waiting. it had the grim satisfaction at the next It has amused him to read in the papers that the Kansas legislature had election of defeating Monnett for reelection as attorney general, and forcing appropriated \$410,000 for the establishment of a state refinery to buck him into private life. against his \$250,000,000 company. He

ARE DEVOTEES

OF THE SIMPLE

ALL NATIONS BRING THEIR OFFERINGS.

Monnett is as familiar with the Standard Oil business as anyone outhas been annoyed, perhaps, at the effort to meddle with his pipe lines, but side of the company itself, and Kanhe has felt confident that the end sas has turned to the one man who would come in victory for him and the has given Standard a black eye. establishment of his company in the The Ohio man is now at Topeka and state on firmer basis than ever before. will aid in the fight. He will assist He has mapped out a campaign of the Kansas Oil Producers' association waiting. This great financier, this in preparing data to be submitted to

wait, for his dollars work while he sleeps, and he can keep busy banking has sent word that to help the investithe \$50,000,000 yearly income from his gators he will go to Washington bareinvestments while the poor Kansans

At New York, District Attorney into which to pour the wealth of the Jerome is preparing to bring proceedings against the directors of Standard in an effort to indict them make peace at Rockefeller's own 168 of the penal code

> terior department, and ex-Secretary Hoke Smith are being drawn into the fight, too, through the blanket kase of ly rising from \$30,000,000 at the beginten years by Smith in 1896 Mr. the field had not been tested and that its valuable Osage leases.

\$550,000,000 money bags, can afford to Commissioner Garfield. Lawson, eager to get into the fight foot in the snow, if necessary.

Secretary Hitchcock, head of the in-

Hitchcock says this deal is a public scandal, and Mr. Smith replies that to \$30,000,000. But the upshot of it all may be tha the Standard may lose part or all of

Even Paul Morton may not escape methods in Kansas. Charges have been filed against the Atchison, Toshot at the oil octopus has aroused peka & Santa Fe Railroad company counting its compounding power the nation, and on every hand, and alleging that this company, by raising through investments must have added shot at the oil octopus has aroused peka & Santa Fe Railroad company from unexpected directions, reinforce- rates until they were prohibitive, as- nearly \$300,000,000 to the total. But this | England and the central west.

while he is a recognized factor in the | ernment and municipal bonds it were affairs of the Colorado Fuel and Iron | idle to speculate. His beneficent attentions have been bestowed on other fields. too, that are not included in any of the profitable investments in iron-ore lands | above classifications, such as that of could be told of his connection with the the big insurance companies, steamship lead and zinc mines which were trans- and telegraph and building corporations ferred to the trust at a profit that ran and other things, as the department store advertisements say, too numerous to mention.

the various organizations known collec- already possessed of upward of \$550,-000,000, or that, with the power which his vast wealth gives him of buying cheaply when prices are at rock bottom and when financial stress compels derbilt, Hill, Morgan and Harriman the holders of particular properties to let them go, he will become a full roads known as the Rockefeller system. | fledged billionaire within another ten years, if he lives so long. Indeed, the accumulation of his yearly income of \$50,000,000, or thereabouts, will carry him to that point without any allowance for the appreciation of the properties in which his money is invested such as is certain to occur.

> ing chronologically the growth of Mr. Rockefeller's fortune it would read about

From the purely financial point of

tenth of this, he can sway the destinies

Humor.

of every company involved if he so de-

-Henry Ward Bescher.